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Emancipation.

The ultras of the Republican party, are every day becoming more bold. They no longer seek to conceal or deny the fact, that they do not desire to see this war brought to a close, until every slave in the Southern States is a freeman.

At this time, when the emancipation question is thus brought prominently before the American people, it may not be out of place to inquire, what would be the effect of the Abolition of Slavery on the North?

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you.

Your obedient servant, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General of the West, Tipton, Mo.

Instructions were previously given (Oct 12) to the Hon James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo.

We left St. Louis, Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton.

In considering this question, we have left out of view, the servile insurrections in the Southern States, which would follow the proclaiming of liberty to the slaves by the United States Government.

We do not pretend to say that the National Administration is in favor of this treasonable scheme for liberating the slaves.

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distribution through the country. Capt. McKeever had them printed and delivered. Fremont's order in this matter was as follows: "Adjutant General will have 200 copies of Proclamation of Commander General, dated 30th of August, together with Address to the Army of the same date, sent immediately to Ironton, for the use of Maj. Garrett, Indiana Cavalry. Maj. Garrett will distribute it through the country."

"Sept. 23, 1861. J. C. F., Com. Gen." We left St. Louis Oct. 12, for General Fremont's headquarters, at Tipton, 160 miles distant, passing the night at Jefferson City, the Capital of Missouri, 125 miles distant from St. Louis. Gen. Price was in command of the place, with a force of 1,200 men.

We arrived at Tipton at 9 A. M. of the 13th. The Secretary of War was called upon by Gen. Fremont, and upon his invitation, accompanied him to Syracuse, about five miles distant, to review Gen. McKinsters' division, about 8,000 strong.

The force designed to act against Price consists of five divisions, as follows: First Division Hunter's at Tipton 9,750 Second " Pope's at Georgetown 9,220 Fourth " Sigel's at Saldia 7,980 Fifth " Asboth's at Tipton 6,451 Sixth " McKinsters' at Syracuse 5,318

As soon as I obtained view of the several encampments at Tipton, I expressed the opinion that the forces there assembled could not be moved, as scarcely any means of transportation were visible. I saw Gen. Hunter, second in command, and conversed freely with him. He stated that there was great confusion, and that Gen. Fremont was utterly incompetent; that his own division was greatly scattered, and the force there present defective in many respects; that he himself required 100 wagons, but that he was under orders to march that day, and some of his troops were already drawn out on the road.

General Hunter stated to me that he had just received a report from one his Colonels, informing him that but twenty out of a hundred of his guns would go off. These were the guns procured by Fremont in Europe. I will here state that General Sherman, at Louisville made to me a similar complaint of the great inferiority of these European arms.

When Gen. Hunter received, at Jefferson City, orders to march to Tipton, he was directed to take 41 wagons with him. when he had only 40 mules, which fact had been duly reported at headquarters. At this time, Col. Stevenson, of the Seventh Missouri Regiment, was without Gen. Hunter's knowledge was taken from him, leaving him, when under marching orders, with only one Regiment at Jefferson City fit to take the field.

Gen. Hunter also showed me orders for marching to Dorocks Ferry, dated at Tipton, October 10, which he did not receive until the 12th. (Exhibit No. 10) He also showed me his reply, proving that it was impossible for him to comply with the order to march. (Exhibit No. 11.) This order was changed to one requiring him to make a single days march. (Exhibit No. 12)

When Gen. Pope received his order to march at Georgetown, twenty-five miles distant, he wrote a letter back to Gen. Hunter, which I read. It set forth the utter impossibility of his moving for the want of transportation and supplies and asked whether Gen. Fremont could or meant what he had written.

All of the foregoing facts go to show the want of military foresight on the part of Gen. Fremont in directing the necessary means for putting into, and maintaining in, the field, the forces under his command.

Gen. Hunter stated that although the second in command, he never was consulted by Gen. Fremont, and never knew anything of his intentions. Such a parallel I will venture to assert, cannot be found in the annals of military warfare. I have also been informed that there is not a Missourian on his staff—not a man acquainted personally with the topography and physical characteristics of the country or its people.

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of July called from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no established force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCullough, near Springfield Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff Thompson, and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri. Two regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Booneville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind intrenchments.

Mulligan was ordered to from Jefferson City, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell Price had under his command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving dai-

ly augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back towards Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton on the 13. of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000 men, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation.

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent, and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command. The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him, is, that he is more fond of pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or concentration—that by his mismanagement affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost—and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the current testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen. Fremont. "St. Louis, Mo., 14, 1861.—General.—The Secretary of War directs me to communicate to the following as his instructions for your Government."

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some \$4,500,000, it is important that the money, which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words those who do not hold commission from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above."

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to officers of volunteer troops. Colonel Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be discontinued. The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

Major Allen desires the services of Capt. Turley for a short time, and the Secretary hereby you may find it proper to accede thereto. I have the honor to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant, L. THOMAS, Adjutant General of the West, Tipton, Mo.

Instructions were previously given (Oct 12) to the Hon James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo. We left St. Louis, Oct. 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evening. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the word of suppressing the rebellion. Fifty five regiments, with several batteries of artillery, had been raised and equipped—a larger number of troops in proportion to population than any other State has sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised.

The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition, including fixed ammunition for three batteries of artillery. The arsenal was visited and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent pyrotechnist. Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I dare say the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field. It is suggested that an officer of Ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect the Arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view of reimbursing the State.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. Cairo Nov. 7.—An expedition left here last night, under command of Generals Grant and McClernand, and landed at Belmont, three miles above Columbus, at eight o'clock this morning. The Government troops numbering 35,000 men, engaged the Rebels whose force amounted to 7,000, at 11 o'clock. The battle lasted till sundown. The Rebels were driven from three entrenchments across the river, with great loss. Their camp was burned, with all their stores and baggage. Their cannon, horses and mules, with 100 prisoners, were captured.

The Government troops then retired, the Rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus. Both of our Generals had their horses shot from under them. Col. Dougherty of Illinois, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Rebels.

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On the 2d inst., Major General John C. Fremont, received official notice of his dismissal from the command of the Western Division of the Army, and orders to transfer all his authority immediately, to General Hunter. It is said that the intelligence, spread like wildfire through the camps of the Army, and created the most intense excitement among both officers and men. It is also said, on what we regard as rather doubtful authority, that great numbers of the officers signified their intention to resign at once, and that many Companies laid down their arms, declaring they would fight under no General but Fremont. He however, instead of encouraging, labored to extinguish and repress, this spirit of mutiny and insubordination. Gen. Hunter, is a brave and experienced officer, and is, we think, worthy of the position assigned him.

The removal of Fremont, has of course, created quite a flutter among the ultra Republicans or rather Abolitionists. Their denunciations of the act are both loud and deep. Lincoln and his administration are handled without mercy by them, and they boldly assert that Fremont was sacrificed merely, because he was likely to be a formidable aspirant for the Presidency in 1864, and therefore in the way of certain ambitious members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

The New York Tribune, Pittsburg Dispatch, Pittsburg Chronicle and other Abolition sheets, are by no means choice of language, in announcing their strong condemnation of the removal of the "great Pathfinder." They boldly charge the administration with being actuated by improper motives in this matter; with malice, disregard of the public welfare and security, venality and corruption, and their howling is echoed by almost every country paper of the Republican party throughout at least this State.

And yet these are the same papers which a few months ago, contended for an editor to object to or find fault with the columns of his paper, with any act or measure of the National Administration, was a high crime, which merited the punishment of imprisonment for an indefinite period, in Fort Lafayette. And when infuriated and fanatical mobs "rid out" and destroyed Democratic Newspaper establishments, because the papers issued from them, boldly commented on the acts and policy of the Administration, they contended that the mobs had done nothing that was not perfectly right. Now they are doing that which they so recently condemned Democratic newspapers for doing. They certainly are not admirers of the virtue called consistency.

Gen. Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation fixed him in the hearts of the ultra Abolitionists, and it is now to them almost like the anguish of death, to part with him. If he were not an Abolitionist, they would be none of this howling over his removal. In order to show the grounds on which he was removed, we this week lay before our readers, the report of Adjutant General Thomas to the Secretary of War, giving a detailed account of his official visit to Fremont's Division of the Army. Read it carefully. As it can be easily understood, we deem any comments on it unnecessary. No honest or candid man after perusing it will say, that Fremont should not have been removed. And yet in the face of this overwhelming testimony, Republican politicians and Republican newspapers contend that he should have been retained in his command. Shame where is thy bliss!

The following, which we clip from the San Francisco (Cal.) Evening Journal, of October 11th, will be interesting to the many friends of Capt. McDermitt, in this country. It will be seen, that he has buckled on his sword for active service in the war for the Union, and doubtless, with his company, will soon be an active participant in the struggle on the Potomac or in Missouri. Nearly all our readers are aware, that he was 1st Lieutenant of the Cambria Guards, during the Mexican campaign, and won for himself the reputation of being a brave, energetic and accomplished officer. Immediately after the close of the war, he emigrated to California, where he has since resided. His brother, B. McDermitt, is Lieutenant Colonel of Colonel Campbell's regiment, now in Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The Army contains no traver or more accomplished officer than he is.

We have been furnished by a correspondent with the following particulars relative to the Officers of the Siskiyou Cavalry: Capt. Charles McDermitt is an old veteran, having served during the whole Mexican war as a commissioned officer, under Gen. Scott. He arrived in California in 1849, and was a pioneer explorer of the northern portion of the State. In 1852 he was elected Sheriff of Siskiyou. In the Indian troubles of same year, Captain McDermitt raised a company for the protection of the emigrants crossing the plains. In 1860, his course in the Legislature, as representative, in opposing bulk head schemes, libel bills, etc., won him high esteem in every part of the State.

First Lieut. George P. Price, was formerly editor of the Siskiyou Union. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and his speeches when stumpng the State as one of the electors on the Douglas ticket has made him widely known. Second Lieut. Joseph Woodworth is one of the most popular men in his county. His kindness and liberality—for he expended largely of his private means, has deservedly endeared him to the men.

Orderly Sergeant Westbrook, served for years as County Judge of Siskiyou. The judge is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, and his course as a magistrate was highly approved by his constituents. FRESHET.—We learn from the Johnstown Tribune, that there was on Saturday of week before last, a tremendous freshet of Stony Creek and the Conemaugh, the two streams which skirt that place. The oldest inhabitant has no recollections of the water ever having been so high. A considerable portion of the town was completely inundated, to the serious inconvenience for the time being, of the inhabitants. The Stony Creek bridge, which connects the town with Kernville, was carried away. This is a serious loss, especially to the stockholders. A portion of the structure on the Kernville side, still remains in tolerable condition. A portion of the feeder dam in the vicinity of town, was also carried away. A new bridge will be understood, be erected over Stony Creek in a few months. It will be a more convenient and substantial structure, than the one whose unceremonious exit, we have just chronicled.

The Alleghanian last week re-narrated to our journal, an article from the Lombard Journal, which it published, and requested we liked it, to give it a place in our columns. We perused the article before we saw it in the Alleghanian, and did not then, and do not now, so remarkable, as to entitle it to a place among the curiosities of literature, although our readers seem to regard it as the most extraordinary literary production of modern times. It is nothing more than a very fierce denunciation of John C. Breckinridge as a traitor, in the style of Joe Barker's street corner sermons. Francis is the last man living, who should denounce a citizen of Kentucky, for treason or any other crime. He is himself steeped to the very eyes in infamy and guilt. Let the cowardly fool mope and ragabond, look at his own hands. There is blood on them—the blood of the innocent men and women, who were murdered in the Lombard Know Nothing riot of 1855. He was the planner, the encourager of that riot—had he not it would never have occurred, and if it was over, he had the hardihood and insolence to defend it. That stain is on his record, and may forever render him lifeless in the eyes of God, and the virtuous portion of mankind. Let him be despised while living, and when dead, let

By his grave ever, Blessings shall follow it. Never! O, never!

As the Alleghanian's editors are all English-Ableing, the lovers of the negro, and the despisers of the Pot and Irish, we are somewhat el at their being such ardent admirers of a man called Fremont. They should send a copy of the Alleghanian containing the article to the Lombard Journal, to General Bell, and to Calwell, Commodore Sweeney, and to Joseph Holt and Daniel S. Dickinson, prominent Attorney General of the State of New York, all of whom were ardent supporters of Breckinridge last fall as we were. They should have them spotted as traitors and scoundrels forthwith, although they are the lowest and most contemptible of the Union in general. Why single us out as a victim, from the vast throng of men who sustained Breckinridge in 1859? Will our neighbors of the Alleghanian inform us what they think of the removal of Fremont? What do you think of the removal of Fremont? What do you think of his Emancipation Proclamation? What do you think of Sumner's plan for freeing all the slaves in the revolted States? Shouldn't John Corde be employed to investigate the frauds recently perpetrated on the National Government? Answer next week will do.

The election in New Jersey last week, resulted in a brilliant Democratic Victory. We have secured a handsome majority in both houses of the Legislature. This is encouraging news. Thank heaven Pennsylvania and New Jersey are Democratic ones more. Who now will contend that the Democratic party is dead? These are but the first waves of the tremendous reaction in public sentiment, which is just setting in, and which will sink abolitionism so deep, that a bubble will not rise over the spot where it goes down. In New York, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is probably elected. Of course the Republicans in Massachusetts have swept everything by a large majority.

The Fulton Democrat says, that the Military vote elects John Cassin, Esq. of Bedford to the Legislature, by a small majority. Mr. Cassin was speaker of the House during the session of 1852 and is a gentleman of decided ability.

The Alleghanian and Hollisburgh Whig, are out in favor of our fellow townsman, A. C. Mullin, Esq. as the next State Treasurer. We don't know whether his chances are good, bad or indifferent.

Meeting of the Teachers' Institute. Pursuant to previous notice, the Teachers' Institute of Siskiyou County, met at the Teachers' Union School House on Saturday the 21st inst. The meeting came to order by the election of W. A. Scott, as President, and John F. Tibbott, as Secretary.

The President offered a few remarks touching the object of the meeting. D. W. Evans, J. O. Brookbank and John Gittings, then offered some remarks of the best method of conducting a Teachers' Institute.

J. O. Brookbank moved that the meeting proceed to the election of permanent officers. The motion prevailed. On motion of D. W. Evans, it was then resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the President to nominate candidates for the offices of President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, whom D. W. Evans, J. O. Brookbank and John Gittings were appointed said committee.

The following officers were announced by the committee, as nominated, and were elected by the meeting:—President, John F. Tibbott; Vice President, Alexander Jones; Secretary, W. A. Scott; Assistant Secretary, R. H. Singer; Treasurer, W. K. Davis. J. O. Brookbank, D. W. Evans and R. H. Singer were appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution for the Teachers' Institute to be held in future, and report the same at the next meeting.

On motion, the following programme of exercises for the next meeting was adopted: 1. Class in written Arithmetic, to be conducted by D. W. Evans. 2. Criticisms and remarks.

On motion, it was resolved, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at this place on Saturday the 16th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Secretary be instructed to hand copies of the minutes of this meeting, to the Editors of the papers of this Borough for publication.

On motion, adjourned. JNO. F. TIBBOTT, Sec. Read Prof. Wood's advertisement.